THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 15TH DECEMBER.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of Babu Ashutosh Mullick, the head of the well known family of the late Babu Be rnursing Mullick. This melancholy event took place yesterday at about 1 P. M. He was an intelligent and well educated gentleman, exceedingly modest and amiable, and bore a spotless character. The family estate having been lately partitioned he was building on the Chitpore road a splendid mansion for himself, which is nearly completed, but he was not destined to enjoy it. Man proposes, God disposes! The lamented deceased was in the prime of life, he was about 35 years of age, and his premature death is universally regretted.

THE WESTERN DAILY MERCURY of Plymouth has a most sympathizing article on Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's mission in England. The writer prefaces the leader with some very kind words about those Indian youths, who go to England for education. He says:

What is [illegible] led the young men of India to break away from [illegible] home and friends, and come here to the land—not [illegible] of the stranger, but of the conqueror, to compete with [illegible] children of the men who conquered India? There are those who tell us that it is a merely selfish characteristic. The Hindu wish to take away the offices that are now held by English men, to become clerks and lawyers and secretaries under a Government which makes the English language the vehicle for all its transactions. If this were so it would still be a noble ambition. It is noble to the extent in which it exists; and certainly the Englishman who complains of it is an irrational person. But the Englishman who cannot see beyond this and beneath this, a greater and deeper truth, knows very little of the true life of India. Those young men who are sent to English Universities are as eager for knowledge of all kinds as ever the young men of Athens could have been in the days when Athenian culture was at its highest, and Athenian freedom the most complete. There is no subject of thought they will not attempt to grasp. [illegible] will tell you frankly that they would delight in being Christians if they could but that they never can accept the incarnation and the Resurrection of Christ. They can and do become Comptists; one of the brightest Hindus of this generation—a noble Judge who died recently, was a firm believer in Auguste Compte. They are becoming Brahmos in vast numbers and Brahmo is a sort of Hindu Unitarianism. But they do not though selfish interest lies therein become Christians. When they are censured for this we would like to remind those who censure them that when a young man leaving an English University with high honors voluntarily avoids the path that would lead him to even that high position which he is charged with seeking he must be a young man of singular nobleness of character. We know not its equal in the world.

THE WRITER thus notices Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's mission:

Well, India has at last adopted a new plan, and we welcome it as if it had sprung from an inspired mind. It is so simple and so grand. They have read of Burke, and of the true friends of India—Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Bright, foremost at the present day. And they have resolved to support their true friends in England by appealing on their own behalf, not to classes and cotteries, but to the English nation. The visits of Ram Mohun Roy and Dwarkanath Tagore were the first breaking of the ice. Those two great, wise, good men (not Christian) crossed the great seas (awfully great to a Hindu) that they might learn from England, and teach England how to be just and true to a subject race. Very sacred is the spot in Bristol where lies all that was mortal of the great founder of Brahmoism. Next—but as yesterday—Keshub Chunder Sen and with a marvellous eloquence stirred the minds of English men and English women to a sense of their duties and responsibilities to India. Now we have Mr Ghose, with a very different mission from that of Ram Mohun Roy, or Dwarkanath Tagore, or Keshub Chunder Sen. Mr. Ghose is in the first place, we believe, the representative of an Indian Association which has been of immense practical service to India; which in just causes has beaten very distinguished English men, and which in like causes will, we trust, beat many more. His address, till near the conclusion of it, is one unbroken line of reasoning, of hard logic, and facts which cannot be gainsaid. But Mr. Ghose not only did not represent this Association to the detriment of the people of India, but he modified one of the favourite views for the propagation of which, we believe, the Association was founded. We refer to what is known as the permanent land settlement of Bengal, made in the infancy of our Empire by Lord Cornwallis, and now sought to be set aside when it has become inconvenient to the Estate, which is also the landlord in India. Mr. Ghose asks that the settlement should be maintained and extended, but he advocates a settlement not with the Zemindars (the middlemen landlords), but with the actual cultivators of the soil. We have ourselves studied the subject of the perpetual settlement of Lord Cornwallis as closely, perhaps, as it can be studied by Englishmen, and [illegible] never could, or can see that Englishmen, in seeking to [illegible] aside that settlement, are not guilty of simple unfaithfulness to the national word. When the settlement was made, Lord Cornwallis carried not merely a supposed, but an actual, good bargain. The land increased in value, money was required for war, for English salaries, for expenses in London, and much besides; and there was a demand in what at times seemed a voice of thunder for the abrogation of the permanent settlement. It has already been in some respects set aside, but the Zemindars hold to the principle which Mr. Ghose asks shall be extended throughout India, and extended as we have said, [illegible]tors of the soil.

[illegible] seems to be under an impression that [illegible] was deputed by the British Indian Association. That Association certainly sympathizes with the object of the mission, and some of its members had subscribed for it, but the credit of deputing Mr. Lalmohun to England belongs to the Indian Association.

THE SAME CONTEMPORARY in the course of the same article has the following on Durga Puja:

Take for instance the festival of Durga. To some—not all—missionaries Durga is Kali the destroyer. But Durga as worshipped by the Hindus is the beautiful not the dismal incarnation of the Goddess. It is a festival of flowers; a time of re-unions; it is in short as the Hindu tells us the Christmas of Bengal. The feast is held just before the cold season when the life of Englishmen at all events is worn out and when even the Natives of India are glad of a holiday. The festival lasts a fortnight during which friend visits friend and eats sweetments and fruit—never drinks wine beer or strong drink. When this festival is derided by an Englishman the good-natured Bengali as a rule only smiles though it was the faith of his fathers beyond question of dispute for many generations before England had a name. The family relations of the Hindu are very peculiar. The affection of children for parents and of parents for children is remarkable. The reverence for old age is simply beautiful. It would be a strong power indeed that would cause a Bengali to affront his father.

But our sympathizing Government has aimed a deadly blow at this national festival of the Hindus by cutting down the Durga Puja holidays.

THE SCOTSMAN of Edinburgh has the following remarks on Dr. Hunter's lecture:

The truth is that the good England has done to India is the result of accident rather than of intention, and should therefore be the cause of thankfulness rather than of pride. We did not go to India as disinterested philanthropists or as missionaries of civilisation but with a very distinct purpose to help ourselves. If in doing so we have at the sametime given India internal peace and security, as well as prosperity and good government, it must be said that we should have acted very foolishly for ourselves, as well as with inexcusable cruelty toward the Indian peoples, if we had done anything else. And as selfishness took us to India at first so it is in the main selfishness that keeps us there. Dr. Hunter's chief reason for believing that the connection between England and India would not easily be severed, was that it represents "[illegible] sterling of British trade per annum." In this there is nothing mean or unworthy of great nations, nothing in fact, but the operation of the great natural law which at once binds together the people of a community and the community of peoples. It is much wiser and sounder that colonisation and extension of empire should result from the necessities of an enterprising people than from mere love of conquest or from a Quixotic desire to force our ideas of good government on barbarous or backward races.

Most people will agree with Dr. Hunter in thinking that the history of English rule in India is in spite of occasional mistakes, "a splendid record of empire fairly won and honestly governed;" but the true lesson to extract from his narrative is, that that rule can prosper in the future as in the past only so long as the country is "honestly governed in the interests of the people of India," and not manipulated for the purposes of Imperial diplomatists in England.

Unfortunately the tendency of the present administration is to govern India according to the exigencies of party politics in England.

A FARMER'S SON and a farm servant, who had been sent to gaol for a month for taking a hare at Holsworthy, on land belonging to the father of one of the defendants, were the objects of a public demonstration at both Exeter and Holsworthy on their liberation from prison. A crowd of five thousand persons, accompanied by a band of music and by persons bearing banners, condemning the game laws, awaited the appearance of the discharged men from Exeter Gaol. The two men were subsequently entertained at breakfast and dinner, when speeches were delivered condemning the magistrates. Another demonstration was given to the men at Holsworthy.

TUESDAY, 16TH DECEMBER.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred in a railway tunnel, which is being constructed on the San Jose and Santa Cruz Railway, in California. A petroleum spring had been exposed by the excavators, and the accumulated gas exploded, killing and wounding between 40 and 50 persons, the majority of whom were Chinamen. After the explosion a number of Chinamen gallantly rushed into the tunnel to rescue their countrymen, but, unfortunately, two other explosions occurred, and many of the party were killed.

THE GERMAN army is to be increased—the artillery by 348 guns when on a peace footing, and 522 guns in war; the infantry by eight regiments, and the cavalry, engineer, and marine divisions in proportionate degree. The annual conscription is to be raised to 175,000—an increase of 30,000—in order to supply this extension of the military system. This is armed peace!

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES says that, sooner than accompany a British army in the field upon the terms imposed by the new regulations with respect to newspaper correspondents, he will remain a lecturer all his life, and relinquish his prospects of Westminister Abbey.

THE REPORTED discovery at Kabul of some correspondence between Shere Ali and the Russian agents and officials in Central Asia has been much discussed in England. The Prime Minister has been urged to publish this correspondence, but he professes to have no desire to wound the susceptibilities of the St. Petersburg Government. It is sufficient for him to know that the Russian Chancellor is aware of General Roberts' discovery.

A RUSSIAN physician named Malarevsky, being struck by the prevalence of short-sightedness amongst literary men, proposes that books should be printed in white ink on black paper, urging that it would be less trying to the sight than the present method. He has made experiments with fifty persons, and the results obtained tend to confirm his views on the subject.

TORTURE has been abolished in Japan. The Japanese papers announce that all the laws relating to torture have been completely abolished, and that instruments of torture have therefore entirely disappeared throughout the length and breadth of Japan.

THE PARIS papers announce the death at Damascus of the celebrated Arab chief, Abdel-Kader, who strove to free his country from the Turkish and French rule, and from 1832 to 1847 held his own with indomitable energy against Clauzel, Bugeaud, and Lamoriciere. After his capitulation in 1848, he was detained in custody until 1852, when he was liberated by Napoleon III., who contented himself with the chief's oath on the Koran that he would never again bear arms against France. Abdel-Kader kept his word, and took up his residence at Damascus, where he always showed much sympathy with the Christian population of the East, notably during the Syrian massacres, when he energetically defended the Christians.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH DECEMBER.

A NEW USE FOR MONKEYS.—The newest service rendered by monkeys to mankind was recently illustrated in London. In one of the school districts too many parents reported no children in their families, and in order to ascertain the real number of children in the district the school officers resorted to an ingenious measure. Two monkeys were gaily dressed, put in a wagon, and, accompanied by a brass band, were carried through the streets of the district. At once crowds of children made their appearance. The procession was stopped in a park, and the school officers began their work; distributing candies to the youngsters they took their names and addresses. They found out that over sixty parents kept their children from school. The ingenious measure brought to the schools about 200 boys and girls.

THAT WAS a touching meeting which the Massachusetts veterans of the War of 1812 lately held in Boston. Sixteen of them met for the last time and voted to disband their Association. But one of them was as young as seventy-nine years; one was eighty; four were eighty-two; three were eighty-three; two were eghty-four; one was eighty-five; one eighty-seven; one ninety-two. They prayed, they thanked God, they voted to dispose, finally, of their records and then adjourned, "to meet no more this side of eternity." They were near eternity, and they believed in it.

A REPORT has been received by Government of the apprehension by the Police authorities and the trial at Agra of one Ignatis Wimmer, an Austrian by birth, living in that city, who has been for some time past manufacturing counterfeit coins (Queen's rupees) and American and Chinese dollars, and passing them in Delhi, Agra, Etawah and some adjacent villages. It appears from evidence received that Wimmer brought some heavy boxes from his place to Agra, in which, as well as in his apartments at the Serai in Delhi, counterfeit coins amounting to 2,412 rupees and 525 American and Chinese dollars, in various stages of completion, together with a complete set of coining implements and other apparatus adapted for moulding rupees and dollars were found

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in his possession. He has been convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has, we are informed, received a very gracious message from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, congratulating him warmly on his escape on Friday last.

IT IS officially reported that the Kabul troops with Ayub Khan revolted and seized him at Walar. The Herat troops endeavouring to rescue him, a fight ensued, in which the Heratis were beaten, with loss; and the Kabul troops, returning with artillery to Herat, made Ayub Khan prisoner, and killed and plundered many of the inhabitants.

AT GWALIOR His Excellency the Viceroy in a post-prandial speech paid the following compliment to His Highness the Maharaja of Sindia:

It is, naturally, to me a pleasure to renew with His Highness the Maharaja a personal intercourse commenced four years ago, and to renew it thus, at his own court, in circumstances which enable me to be a recipient of the hospitality, as well as a witness of the splendour, of that court. But this pleasure is, I can truly say, enhanced by the satisfaction I derive from seeing His Highness surrounded, as befits the great Prince of a great State, by the representatives of so many noble names, historic families, and ancient institutions, which, for their continued importance and present prosperity, are so largely indebted to the wise policy and generous character of the illustrious Prince whose Court is adorned by their presence and whose dominions cannot fail to be benefited by the grateful influences of their feudal loyalty. I say that, on public grounds, as well as from personal sentiment, I welcome all such illustrations of a policy which I believe to be not only generous, but wise, because heighth is always strengthened by breadth; and I hold that State to be the most durably organised if the princely summit is connected with the popular base of power, by the salutary maintenance of numerous and varied social gradations.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS has telegraphed to the Viceroy thus: "My heart bleeds at the loss of so many brave men and so large a number of officers, but I am proud of them and thank them warmly anxiously hoping that the wounded are doing well and that the fighting may soon be over."—*Press Commissioner.*

WHEN THE Trades and Professions Bill was introduced last month it was stated that as the existing License Acts require the assessment lists to be made out in the beginning of January, it was desirable that the present Bill should be passed before the 31st December, although no payments would be due until after 1st April next. As, however, the Legislative Council has not yet met in Calcutta, it has not been possible to refer the Bill to a Select Committee for consideration of its provisions, and it is clear that it cannot be passed by the end of the year. The Local Governments will be able pending the decision of the Legislature on the new Bill, to suspend by executive order assessments and collections under existing acts, and they have been instructed accordingly. The Legislative Council will be asked as soon as possible to proceed with the consideration of the Bill.—*Ditto*

THURSDAY, 18TH DECEMBER.

WE ARE REQUESTED to draw attention to an advertizement in another column that the dates for the Dog and Cat Show at the Zoo has been changed from the 2nd and 3rd January to the 5th and 6th idem.

TWO NATIVE attorneys have been admitted to the rolls of the High Court, Babu Prosunno Coomar Sen, articled clerk to Babu Bhobunmohun Das, and Babu Surendranath Das M. A., articled clerk to Messrs. Swinhowe Law & Co.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN presided at the last annual examination of the *Martiniere College*. His Honor in addressing the students said:

The boys should remember that office appointments should not be their ambition. Practical workmanship and science were much nearer paths to affluence.

As to the question of remuneration for labour whilst native labour was cheap and good Europeans could not expect to be better paid than their native competitors. His Honour was glad to see that LaMartiniere had taken the lead in starting practical subjects of study such as had been mentioned in the report and could inform them that a technical school was being established near at hand where carpentering, smith and forge work and other practical knowledge could be acquired which might be of great use to those who could combine such knowledge with the higher standards of education. Whilst at least they would always have a mechanical knowledge that would serve them in any station they might aspire to.

It is a question of competition. If the indegenous article turns out cheap and good, why should the Government go to Europe for import?

THE EAST has the following remarks upon the Kartic Baruni Fair of Dacca, about which we wrote last week:

This fair has year after year drawn to it merchants from every quarters of Bengal. Trading business has been done here on a very large scale. But it is no longer the great fair it used to be. Government has decreed that it must not last more than a month, while it used to last no less than two months previously. Merchants cannot dispose of their goods within this fixed period of one month and hence the comparatively small number in which they flock to the fair now-a-days. Scarcely half of its old business is done now. The benevolent exertions of Government have greatly improved the health of the annual mela. Cholera cases are no longer more virulent or frequent here than elsewhere in East Bengal. So we do not at all see what wise considerations led our Government to reduce the life-time of this fair, and thereby lessen the internal traffic of this side of the province.

Our contemporary will be sorry to learn that the Government has rejected the memorial we published last week.

IT IS STATED that the Hon'ble Syud Ahmed Khan C. S. I. proposes to introduce into the Viceregal Council a Bill to enable Mahomedans to place the whole, or any part, of their estates in the hands of Government, under the name of *Wakf*, or trusteeship, in their lifetime, with a view of securing the property against the effects of the extravagance of reckless heirs. This is a movement in the right direction. A similar measure for the benefit of the Hindus would be useful.

AFTER FRIDAY, the 26th December 1879, the Overland Mail *via* Bombay will be closed at the Calcutta General Post Office on every Wednesday.

TWO REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIPS are likely to become vacant in the beginning of March or April. Mr. Halliday, the Patna Commissioner, and Mr. Peacock, the Presidency Commissioner, will take furlough. The Government of Bengal seems to be hard up for officers fit to take the Divisional command as Revenue Commissioner.

FRIDAY, 19TH DECEMBER.

IT IS RUMOURED in Allahabad that Sir George Cowper, Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P., proposes to go home for six months and that Mr. Allan Hume will officiate for him. Will Sir George return?

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has been in correspondence with the Directors of the Bengal Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund about the inconvenience which arises to the Public Service from the absence of any provision in the Rules of the Fund for the surrender to a withdrawing subscriber of the actual value of his interest in the Fund. Some alterations it is expected will be made.

WITH REFERENCE to the License-tax discussion the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have pointed the moral of Rasselas—they have come to a conclusion in which nothing is concluded. Mr. Kittredge proposed the substitution of the Income tax, and Mr. Bryce in seconding the motion drew attention "to the insincerity of the professions of Sir John Strachey, calling him an unsuccessful pupil of Lord Salisbury in equivocation and the manipulation of many-sided phrases. He attacked Sir Richard Temple for the opinion attributed to him that incomes of Rs. 100 per annum in Bombay could well bear taxation, while at the same time he kept filled a judgeship in the High Court, which the Chief Justice thought should be abolished, in order to keep a good berth for a particular friend elsewhere." Mr. Maclean partially supported Mr. Kittredge's motion, but attacked it in his paper. This led to an angry discussion at the Chamber. The meeting separated without adopting any memorial,

THE TIMES OF INDIA thus comments on the Dessa affair:

Captain Rose, one of the Viceroy's Aides-de-Camp, bears evidence to the fact that De Sa was under the influence of liquor, and it is not improbable that, while besotted with drink and busy brooding over his imaginary wrongs, the story of the attempt on the life of the Czar may have taken possession of his mind, already weakened by excesses. An insensate form of imitation is one of the commonest causes of crimes of this kind, and though seldom or never successful one of the most difficult to guard against. But whatever the cause, we trust that he will not be treated with an ill-timed leniency, but be punished with all the severity allowed by the law. The position of the Viceroy in India, where he stands as the symbol of our rule among an alien population abounding in fanatics, is very different to that of the Queen-Empress at home, and while Her Majesty only gained a fresh claim to the affection of her people by the mercy she has extended from time to time to the weak-headed people who have attempted her life, the same clemency on the part of the Viceroy would be regarded as weakness. The punishment must be of such a nature as to best prove to all India the enormity of the attempt.

We entirely agree.

THE INDIAN CHRISTIAN HERALD denies that the missionaries had anything to do with the reduction of the Durga Pooja holidays. Our contemporary says, "there is no earthly reason why the Missionaries should object to an extension of the holidays."

THE SAME JOURNAL records the death of Babu Dwarica Nath Banerjea of Howrah. Our contemporary writes:

Few Bengalis worked as hard as Mr. Banerjea, and fewer still observed the rules for the preservation of health as completely as he did. Mr. Banerjea accordingly distinguished himself in every office that he held, and discharged his duties most assiduously and conscientiously. His services as Deputy Magistrate were so much appreciated that in a comparatively shorter period, he rose to the first grade of Deputy Magistrates. But Mr. Banerjea was not only a devoted and conscientious Government servant, he was also a true Christian patriot.

Yes, Mr. Banerjea was an estimable man, and he was appreciated by all who knew him.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN has passed away? The Rev. J. Welland is dead. The *Indian Christian Herald* says: "As a Missionary to the educated Hindus, he was always liked and respected by those in the midst of whom he labored, and latterly as pastor of the Old Church he was one of the most popular preachers in all Calcutta. What endeared Mr. Welland most to the Bengali Christians, to those who came in contact with him, was his warm-hearted sympathy and liberality of sentiment." Mr. Welland was an active member of the District Charitable Society.

SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER.

THERE WERE 289 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 13th December, of which 15 were from cholera, 126 from fever, 40 from bowel complaints, 12 from asthma and pthisis, 13 from spleen diseases, 18 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born, and 9 persons died from old age. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 7.

THE INDU PROKASH thus notices Mr. Lalmohun Ghose's return from England:

We are glad to hear that a public reception is to be given at Calcutta to Babu Lal Mohun Ghose, who has just returned from London after doing signal services to his country and creating a very favorable impression amongst the British public about himself and the class of educated Natives to which he belongs. It is a pity that when the Babu landed a few weeks ago here, the opportunity was missed by the Native community of this place and he was allowed to leave us without a public reception and interview. That was simply owing to the spirit of lethargy which has come over Bombay of late and not certainly because we here could not appreciate his worth and services, for which we must say, Bombay is no less grateful to him than the rest of India. It is an encouraging sign of the times that the Babu has been asked by many of his English friends to pay England another visit and we are happy to say that a movement is on foot to carry out this [illegible] graciously made.

THE MADRAS TIMES has the following about the Rumpa rebellion:

A correspondent writes that the Military and the Police are still on the look-out for Toman Dora. Major Bayley is after him and his followers with a military party, taking with them Chunder Ragoo, a prisoner captured at Kota who volunteered to show the hiding place of the notorious leader. On information being received that Chendriah near Kota, preparing to loot the village, another party military was despatched from Kota to intercept him. At same time a third party was sent in the direction of Palk to contend against another body of the rebels who were preaching this village. A gang of over 200 rebels attacked the village of Ungaloor on the 8th instant, and, after gi[illegible] Curnum of the village severe beating and moting him proceeded in the direction of Koyinkota; before de[illegible] they also burnt a number of houses in the same village. small party of the force has gone after these rebels. There are at present several small parties of the military force distributed in different directions, and probably it will not be long before we hear that the rebels have been captured. It is being arranged to send the invalids of the 27th and 29th Regiments N. I. from Coconada to Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam by steamer. The services of the bearers sent up being no longer required, they are, it is understood, to be sent back.

It is strange that the Madras Government has not yet succeeded in knocking this petty outbreak on the head.

MR. GRATTAN GEARY, it is stated, takes over the *Bombay Gazette* from Mr. Maclean. He purchases the good will of the paper by paying down a lakh and a half rupees. While we congratulate Bombay on the retention of Mr. Grattan Geary's services, we cannot but regret that Mr. Maclean severs his connection with the Indian Press. He is a powerful and outspoken writer.

THE MAHARAJA OF HUTWA has arrived in Calcutta. He will signalize his visit by giving a great ball at the Town Hall, to which he has invited His Excellency the Viceroy and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

LAST NIGHT His Excellency the Viceroy held the Levee. About twelve hundred gentlemen were in [illegible] were presented to His Excellency. The cards it would seem were issued too late; it has been brought to our notice that some gentlemen did not receive the[illegible] till the day after the fair. Notwithstanding all precautions some gentlemen we are sorry to learn, came to grief in the struggle for representation."

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London December 15th.—The latest advices from the seat of war in South America state that a severe engagement has been fought at Tarapacca in which the Peruvo-Bolivian army defeated the Chilians, inflicting a loss of 1,000 men, [illegible] The London Press in discussing the late severe fighting near Kabul, urge that immediate reinforcements be sent to [illegible] Roberts.

16th.—The *Times* in a leading article, states that in opinion the crisis in Kabul is certainly acute, but it is no reason to be despondent.

17th.—Parliament is summoned to meet for the dispatch of business on the 5th February.

18th.—The report just issued of the liquidators of the Glasgow Bank assures the payment in full of all [illegible] and states that another dividend will shortly be [illegible] will make a total of fifteen shillings in the pound to creditors.

19th.—A Cabinet meeting will be held [illegible] affairs in Afghanistan. The India Office [illegible] widow of Sir Louis Cavagnari a special [illegible]

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